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ABSTRACT

This is the teacher's edition of the Record Book for the unit "In Orbit" of the Intermediate Science Curriculum Study (ISCS) for level III students (grade 9). The correct answers to the questions from the text are recorded. An introductory note to the student explains how to use the book and is followed by the notes to the teacher. Answers are included to the activities and the excursions. A self evaluation section is included and followed by its answer key. (SA)

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TEACHER'S EDITION

In Orbit

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Probing the Natural World/3

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INTERMEDIATE SCIENCE CURRICULUM STUDY TEACHER'S EDITION

Record Book

In Orbit

Probing the Natural World / Level III

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Master Set of Equipment / Volume 1
Test Resource Booklet

LEVEL II
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Record Book / Volume 2 / with Teacher's Edition
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LEVEL III
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Foreword

A pupil's experiences between the ages of 11 and 16 probably shape his ultimate view of science and of the natural world. During these years most youngsters become more adept at thinking conceptually. Since concepts are at the heart of science, this is the age at which most students first gain the ability to study science in a really organized way. Here, too, the commitment for or against science as an interest or a vocation is often made.

Paradoxically, the students at this critical age have been the ones least affected by the recent effort to produce new science instructional materials. Despite a number of commendable efforts to improve the situation, the middle years stand today as a comparatively weak link in science education between the rapidly changing elementary curriculum and the recently revitalized high school science courses. This volume and its accompanying materials represent one attempt to provide a sound approach to instruction for this relatively uncharted level.

At the outset the organizers of the ISCS Project decided that it would be shortsighted and unwise to try to fill the gap in middle school science education by simply writing another textbook. We chose instead to challenge some of the most firmly established concepts about how to teach and just what science material can and should be taught to adolescents. The ISCS staff have tended to mistrust what authorities believe about schools, teachers, children, and teaching until we have had the chance to test these assumptions in actual classrooms with real children. As conflicts have arisen, our policy has been to rely more upon what we saw happening in the schools than upon what authorities said could or would happen. It is largely because of this policy that the ISCS materials represent a substantial departure from the norm.

The primary difference between the ISCS program and more conventional approaches is the fact that it allows each student to travel

at his own pace, and it permits the scope and sequence of instruction to vary with his interests, abilities, and background. The ISCS writers have systematically tried to give the student more of a role in deciding what he should study next and how soon he should study it. When the materials are used as intended, the ISCS teacher serves more as a "task easer" than a "task master." It is his job to help the student answer the questions that arise from his own study rather than to try to anticipate and package what the student needs to know.

There is nothing radically new in the ISCS approach to instruction. Outstanding teachers from Socrates to Mark Hopkins have stressed the need to personalize education. ISCS has tried to do something more than pay lip service to this goal. ISCS' major contribution has been to design a system whereby an average teacher, operating under normal constraints, in an ordinary classroom with ordinary children, can indeed give maximum attention to each student's progress.

The development of the ISCS material has been a group effort from the outset. It began in 1962, when outstanding educators met to decide what might be done to improve middle-grade science teaching. The recommendations of these conferences were converted into a tentative plan for a set of instructional materials by a small group of Florida State University faculty members. Small-scale writing sessions conducted on the Florida State campus during 1964 and 1965 resulted in pilot curriculum materials that were tested in selected Florida schools during the 1965–66 school year. All this preliminary work was supported by funds generously provided by The Florida State University.

In June of 1966, financial support was provided by the United States Office of Education, and the preliminary effort was formalized into the ISCS Project. Later, the National Science Foundation made several additional grants in support of the ISCS effort.

The first draft of these materials was produced in 1968, during a summer writing conference. The conferees were scientists, science educators, and junior high school teachers drawn from all over the United States. The original materials have been revised three times prior to their publication in this volume. More than 150 writers have contributed to the materials, and more than 180,000 children, in 46 states, have been involved in their field testing.

We sincerely hope that the teachers and students who will use this material will find that the great amount of time, money, and effort that has gone into its development has been worthwhile.

Tallahassee, Florida
February 1972

The Directors
INTERMEDIATE SCIENCE CURRICULUM STUDY

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Notes to the Student

This Record Book is where you should write your answers. Try to fill in the answer to each question as you come to it. If the lines are not long enough for your answers, use the margin, too.

Fill in the blank tables with the data from your experiments. And use the grids to plot your graphs. Naturally, the answers depend on what has come before in the particular chapter or excursion. Do your reading in the textbook and use this book only for writing down your answers.

Notes to the Teacher

In almost every instance, variable answers are of a quantitative nature and are based on measurements the students themselves make. In these cases, other answers may also be accepted.

Chapter 1
The Message of Sunlight

☐1-1. Violet, blue, green, yellow, orange, red (Order is important although it can be reversed.)

☐1-2. Same; or exactly opposite

☐1-3. Plastic disk; the disk alone in the spectroscope will produce a round, spread-out spectrum; the slit alone produces nothing.

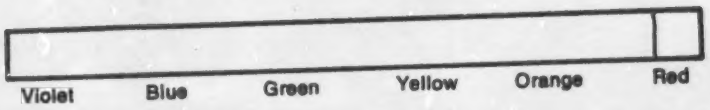
☐1-4. Violet, blue, green, yellow, orange, red (or reversed order) (No major difference between spectra is an acceptable answer. Students may see dark lines in sun's spectrum.)

☐1-5. Violet, blue, green, yellow, orange, red (or reversed order) (Students should notice pronounced bright lines against a continuous spectrum background.)

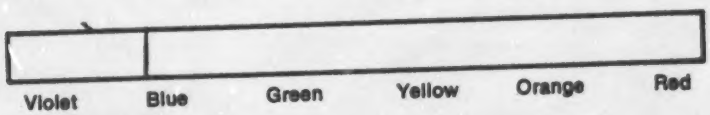
☐1-6. Spectrum is too faint to be seen.

☐1-7. Same answer as for 1-6.

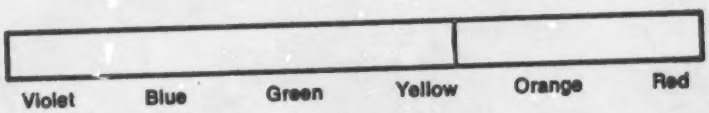
☐1-8.



☐1-9.



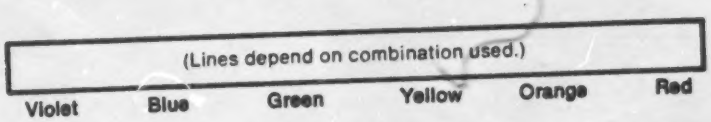
☐1-10.



PROBLEM BREAK 1-1

If desired, you can set up 3 different combinations of the 3 substances (Li & Sr, Li & Na, Sr & Na). Lines would then be a combination of the lines for 1-8, 1-9, and 1-10.

☐1-11.



☐1-12. Answers depend on combinations used by the teacher.

CHECKUP

1. Work is
   a. force.
   b. distance.
   √c. force × distance.
   d. speed × time.

2. A measure of energy is
   a. force.
   √b. force × distance.
   c. speed × time.
   √d. work.

3. Energy can
   a. exist only in the form of heat.
   √b. exist in more than one form.
   √c. be transferred from one system to another.
   √d. cause changes in matter.

4. Energy is always
   √a. conserved.
   b. destroyed.
   √c. needed to overcome forces.
   d. a measure of the time needed to do work.

☐2-1. It will get hot.

☐2-2. To measure how hot.

☐2-3. Yes (A change of 1° to 4° can be expected in 3 minutes.)

☐2-4. Make it less shiny.

☐2-5. Answers will vary (about 25° - 27°C).

☐2-6. Answers will vary (about 15° - 20° above room temperature).

☐2-7. Answers will vary.

☐2-8. It is a good conductor of heat; it is easily shaped (malleable).

3

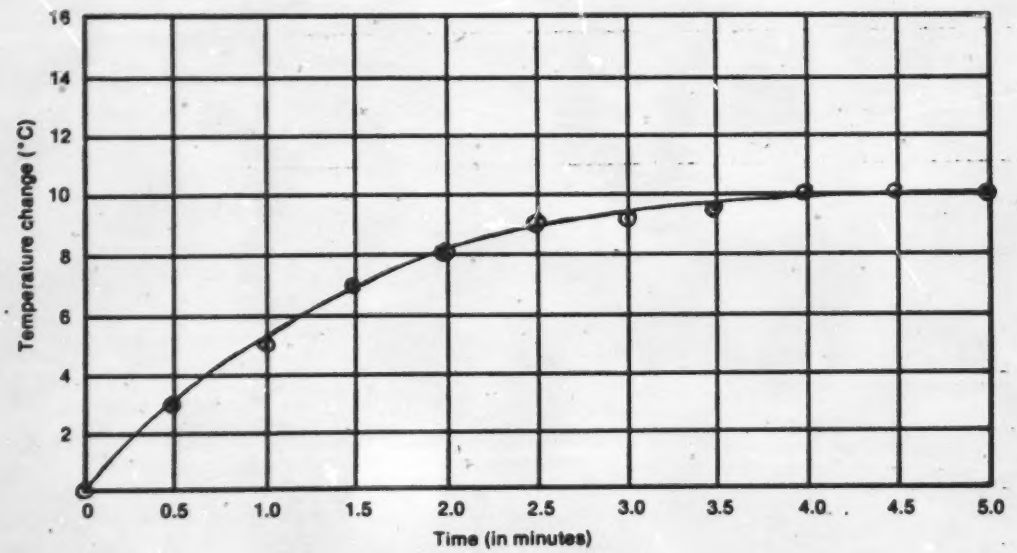
Table 2-1. These are sample data.

Table 2-1

Time (minutes)	Temperature (°C)	Total Temperature Change (°C)
0.0	25	0
0.5	28	3
1.0	30	5
1.5	32	7
2.0	33	8
2.5	34	9
3.0	34	9
3.5	34.5	9.5
4.0	35	10
4.5	35	10
5.0	35	10

Figure 2-1. Students' graphs should approximate this shape.

Figure 2-1



4

☐2-9. Answers will vary (about 3-3½ minutes).

☐2-10. The amount of heat lost equaled the amount gained.

☐2-11. Amount of time in the sun; area of the copper strip; distance from the light bulb; wattage of the light bulb; angle at which light strikes the strip.

Table 2-2

Table 2-2. These are sample data.

Bulb	Original Temperature	Maximum Temperature	Temperature Change
60W	25°C	30°C	5°C
100W	25°C	33°C	8°C
150W	25°C	37°C	12°C

☐2-12. 150W

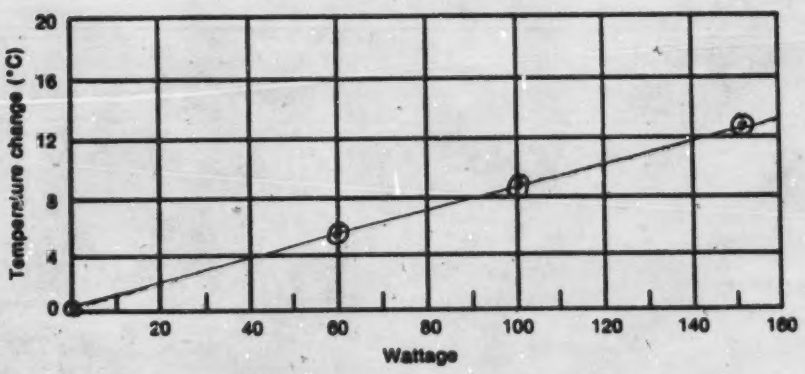


Figure 2-2. Students' graphs should approximate this shape.

Figure 2-2

☐2-13. It increased.

☐2-14. Answers will vary (about 4°C).

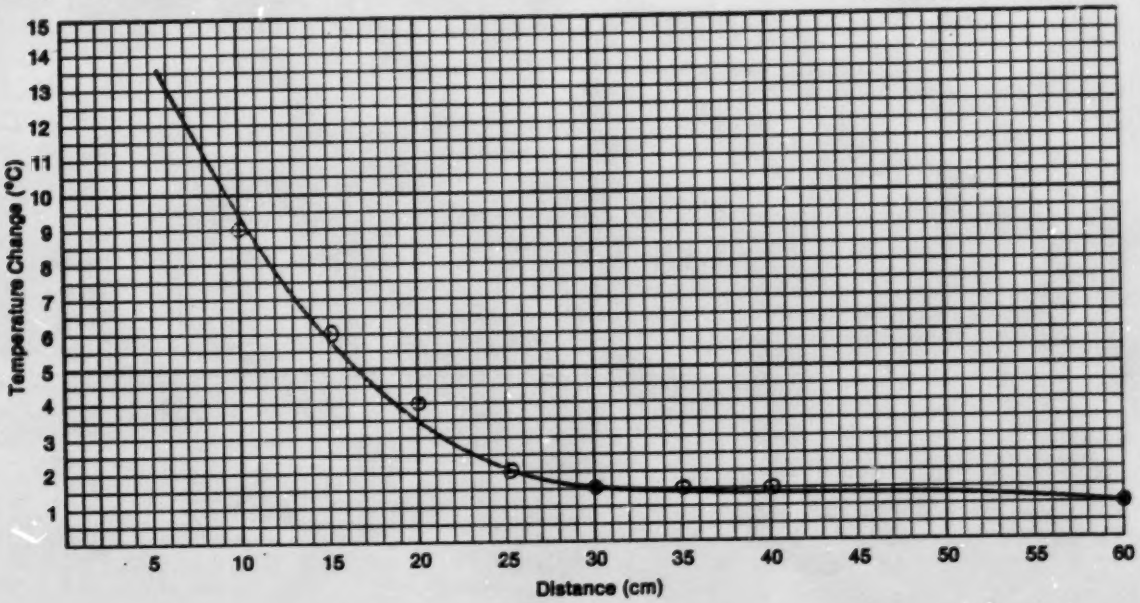
☐2-15. The temperature change would have been less.

This Problem Break is the most important part of the chapter. The answers derived from it form the basis for the power measurement of the sun.

PROBLEM BREAK 2-1

Graph for Problem Break 2-1

Problem Break 2-1. Graphs should have this shape.



☐**2-16.** Wattage is a variable and must be kept constant if the effect of distance is being studied.

☐**2-17.** Answers will vary (6°–20°C).

☐**2-18.** Answers will vary (6–15 cm).

☐**2-19.** Answers will vary (4°C).

☐**2-20.** Answers will vary.

☐**2-21.** 4 (or 2 100-watt bulbs)

☐**2-22.** 16 (16 times the wattage at 20 cm)

☐**3-1.** No; the sighting bar has to be moved in toward the sighting line.

Chapter 3
Far-Out Sun

☐**3-2.** Move it even closer to the sighting line.

☐**3-3.** The angle will decrease.

☐**3-4.** Answer depends on prediction: the angle will decrease.

☐**3-5.** Small

☐**3-6.** Answers will vary.

☐**3-7.** It's too far to measure.

☐**3-8.** It would increase the distance the range finder can measure.

PROBLEM BREAK 3-1

Problem Break 3-1. Note the instructions for the student to check with you before proceeding with the experiment. Are all factors but the baseline and the distance held constant? How will the measurements be made?

☐3-9. It would increase the angle.

☐3-10. Both

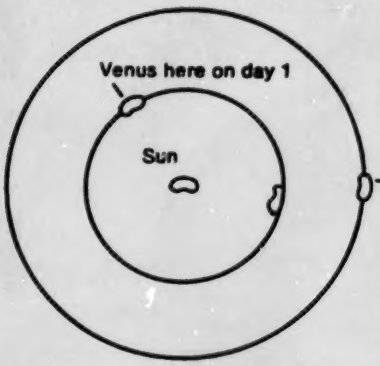
Chapter 4 Measuring the Distance to the Sun—Another Approach

☐4-1. The base line is too short: or the sighting angle is too small.

☐4-2. No

☐4-3. Answers will vary.

ACTIVITY 4-1



☐4-4. **Figure 4-3**

☐4-5. Venus travels faster.

☐4-6. The angle between ES and EV can be used to describe the position of Venus with respect to the sun.

☐4-7. When the line of sight from Earth to Venus just touches but does not cut the orbit of Venus

☐4-8. About 41° on the scale drawing.

☐4-9. When Earth, Venus, and the sun are in line (0°)

ACTIVITY 4-6.

☐4-10. Answers will vary (greater than 41° if orbit is larger than first drawing, or less than 41° if orbit is drawn smaller).

☐4-11. Yes

ACTIVITY 4-7.

This 15-cm diameter circle, and the lines and angles drawn on it, should be carefully and accurately done. The distances in Table 4-2 depend on this scale drawing.

CHECKUP

1. 16 ft (15-17 ft is close enough.)

2. 14 ft (13-15 ft is close enough.)

☐4-12. About 21 mm

☐4-13. About 1.24 million miles

Table 4-2

	On Scale Drawing (mm)	Actual (miles)
Distance from Venus to the sun	54 mm	67 million
Distance from Earth to the sun	75 mm	93 million
Smallest distance between Earth and Venus	21 mm	**26 million**

☐4-14. 54 mm; 75 mm

☐4-15. 67 million miles; 93 million miles

Chapter 5 How Big Is the Sun?

☐5-1. 42 cm

☐5-2. 42 cm

☐5-3. 84 cm

☐5-4. Twice as big

☐5-5. 54 cm

☐5-6. 861,000 miles

ACTIVITY 6-1.

Chapter 6
The Fiery Chariot

Measurement of the apparent speed of the sun will be made on this circle. Therefore care should be taken to get accurate dimensions.

☐6-1. On the horizon

☐6-2. Yes

☐6-3. 90°

☐6-4. 180°

☐6-5. Yes

☐6-6. 360°

☐6-7. On the horizon

☐6-8. 90°

☐6-9. 180°

PROBLEM BREAK 6-1

☐6-10. 10° to 20°

☐6-11. 1 million miles

☐6-12. 1 hour

☐6-13. 16 mm to 32 mm

☐6-14. 16 million to 32 million miles

☐6-15. 16 million to 32 million miles per hour

☐6-16. 1.082 miles per hour

PROBLEM BREAK 6-2

6-10. Geographic location and time of day will affect the answers. Students' answers for this question and also for 6-13, 6-14, and 6-15 should fall in the ranges shown.

Chapter 7
On Your Own

7-3. Many factors might influence students' estimates. Values ranging from 10^{-1} to 10^{-3} watts may be possible on sunny days at noon. The exact value for the sun is 3.7×10^{26} watts.

☐**7-1.** 200 watts

☐**7-2.** Multiply it by four

☐**7-3.** Answers will vary.

☐**7-4.** Students' answers should include the following conclusions: Star A contains H and He; Star B contains H and Ca; star A is twice as far from Earth as star B; the energy received by the pyrheliometer from star B is greater than from star A; the wattage of star A is greater than that of star B.

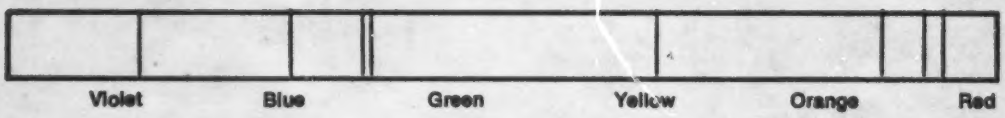
☐**7-5.** Answers will vary (about 43 million miles).

☐**7-6.** Answers will vary (about 2,335 miles).

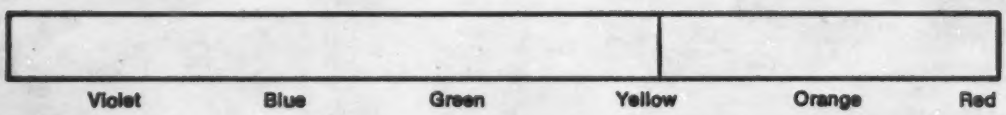
Excursions

Excursion 1-1
Those Strange Dark Lines

☐1.



☐2.



☐3. Black lines in yellow region of spectrum

☐4. Answers depend on predictions made in question 2.

Excursion 2-1
Energy at Work

☐1. Answers will vary.

☐2. Answers will vary.

☐3. Yes

☐4. Answers will vary.

Excursion 3-1
The Moon's Measurements

☐1. About 2 minutes

☐2. About 2 minutes

☐3. 1,440 minutes

☐4. About 720 moon diameters

☐5. 2,080 miles

Excursion 4-1
What's Radar?

☐1. 11,160,000 miles

☐2. 26,000,000 miles

☐3. 26,000,000 miles

Excursion 4-2
Angles and Protractors

☐1. C

☐2. No

☐3. Answers will vary.

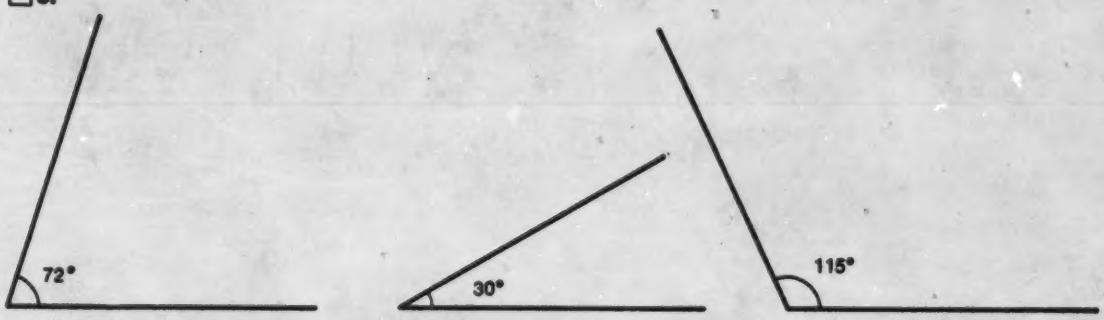
☐4. $\frac{1}{4}$

☐5. 360°

Table 1

Figure	Angle (°)
A	57°
B	21°
C	121°
D	109°

☐6.



Excursion 4-3
Scale Drawings

☐1. 1 cm = 10m

☐2. 4 cm

☐3. 40 m

☐4. A. 780 miles

B. 1,800 miles

C. 780 miles

Excursion 4-4 Practice in Using Scale Drawings

☐1. 1,530,000 miles

☐2. 3,060,000 miles

☐3. 65,800,000 miles

☐4. 91,800,000 miles

Table 1

	Scale Drawing (Distance in mm)	Actual Distance (in miles)
Venus to Sun (**VS**)	43	65,800,000
Earth to Sun (**ES**)	60	91,800,000
Earth to Venus (**EV**)	17	26,000,000

Excursion 5-1 Moon Gazing

☐1. 6 power

☐2. To prevent unwanted motion in the telescope

☐3. 45 cm

☐4. 4 cm

☐5. 11.25 power

☐6. The image is inverted.

☐7. Answers will vary, but should indicate that the image need not be right-side-up for observation purposes.

☐8. About 49 cm

☐9. 11 × 34

Excursion 6-1
The Night That People Lost 10 Days

☐1. 5 days

☐2. About every 6 years

☐3. That part of March in which there was a full moon

☐4. Answers will vary. (If March 21 came on Saturday and there was a full moon that day, then the first Sunday after the first full moon on or after March 21 would be March 22. If March 21 came on Sunday and there was a full moon the day before, March 20, then the next full moon would be a lunar month later (29½ days) on Sunday, April 18, and the first Sunday after that is April 25.)

☐5. The British did not accept Pope Gregory's decree.

Excursion 6-2
Matching Wits with Galileo

☐1. Theory of Copernicus

☐2. Answers will vary, but should indicate that with the Ptolemaic theory it would never be possible to see more than a crescent of Venus, while with the Copernican theory all phases from crescent to full would be possible, and this, in fact, is what can be observed.

Excursion 7-2
Using Squares to Measure Distance

☐1. 64 times greater

☐2. 16

☐3. 64

☐4. 1,500,000,000,000 times

☐5. Answers will vary (3×10^{26} watts to 5×10^{25} watts).

How Well Am I Doing?

You probably wonder what you are expected to learn in this science course. You would like to know how well you are doing. This section of the book will help you find out. It contains a Self-Evaluation for each chapter. If you can answer all the questions, you're doing very well.

The Self-Evaluations are for your benefit. Your teacher will not use the results to give you a grade. Instead, you will grade yourself, since you are able to check your own answers as you go along.

Here's how to use the Self-Evaluations. When you finish a chapter, take the Self-Evaluation for that chapter. After answering the questions, turn to the Answer Key that is at the end of this section. The Answer Key will tell you whether your answers were right or wrong.

Some questions can be answered in more than one way. Your answers to these questions may not quite agree with those in the Answer Key. If you miss a question, review the material upon which it was based before going on to the next chapter. Page references are frequently included in the Answer Key to help you review.

On the next to last page of this booklet, there is a grid, which you can use to keep a record of your own progress.

Notes for the Teacher

The following sets of questions have been designed for self-evaluation by your students. The intent of the self-evaluation questions is to inform the student of his progress. The answers are provided for the students to give them positive reinforcement. For this reason it is important that each student be allowed to answer these questions without feeling the pressures normally associated with testing. We ask that you do not grade the student on any of the chapter self-evaluation questions or in any way make him feel that this is a comparative device.

The student should answer the questions for each chapter as soon as he finishes the chapter. After answering the questions, he should check his answers immediately by referring to the appropriate set of answers in the back of his Student Record Book.

There are some questions that require planning or assistance from the classroom teacher or aide. Instructions for these are listed in color on the pages that follow. You should check this list carefully, noting any item that may require your presence or preparation. Only items which require some planning or assistance are listed.

You should check occasionally to see if your students are completing the progress chart on page 45.

If you did any excursions for this chapter, write their numbers here. SELF-EVALUATION 1

_____

☐**1-1.** Sunlight reflected from a piece of white paper and passed through a spectroscope produces what kind of spectrum?

_____

☐**1-2.** Describe the differences between the fluorescent-tube spectrum and the sunlight spectrum.

_____

_____

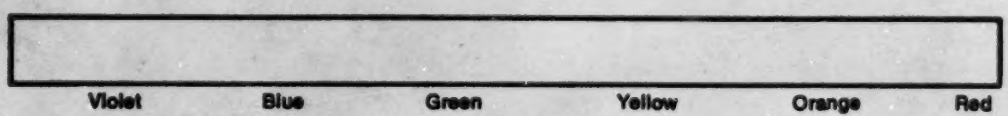
_____

☐**1-3.** A student uses a nichrome wire to put a solution of sodium chloride into an alcohol flame. He then views, through a spectroscope, the light given off.

A. What type of spectrum does he see?

_____

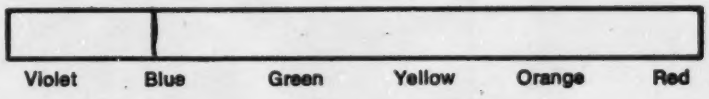
B. In the space below, sketch the spectrum of sodium chloride.



☐**1-4.** The spectrum below is an example of a (check one)

_____ bright-line spectrum.

_____ continuous spectrum.



1-5. You should prepare (and label "Ques. 1-5") a mixture of two of the three substances used in the chapter. Note that you can use the same ones that were prepared for Problem Break 1-1 if you desire.

☐**1-5.** Obtain the container labeled "Ques. 1-5" from your teacher. Use a flame test to determine which of the elements (Na, Li, Sr) the solution contains.

_____

☐**1-6.** Put a check in those blocks that describe the spectrum produced by each of the following sources.

Source	Continuous	Bright-Line
75-watt bulb		
Fluorescent tube		
Sodium vapor lamp		
Reflected sunlight		

SELF-EVALUATION 2

If you did any excursions for this chapter, write their numbers here.

_____

☐**2-1.** Explain why the blades of the sun-energy measurer were blackened.

_____

_____

☐**2-2.** List at least three factors that affect the temperature change of a sun-energy measurer.

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

☐**2-3.** Using your sun-energy measurer, measure the temperature change caused by the light bulb that your teacher has prepared. Check your answer with your teacher. What was the maximum temperature change?

_____

2-3 Use a 100-watt bulb at a distance of about 15 cm from the sun-energy measurer. You will probably want to try it out ahead of time and adjust the distance so that there is a 15°C change.

☐**2-4.** When a sun-energy measurer is placed 50 cm from a 100-watt bulb, there is a temperature change of 4°C. If the distance is not changed and a second 100-watt bulb is added in parallel, what will the temperature change be?

_____

☐**2-5.** A sun-energy measurer has a maximum temperature change of 1°C when it is placed 100 cm from a 150-watt bulb. What will be the maximum temperature change when it is placed 50 cm from the bulb?

_____

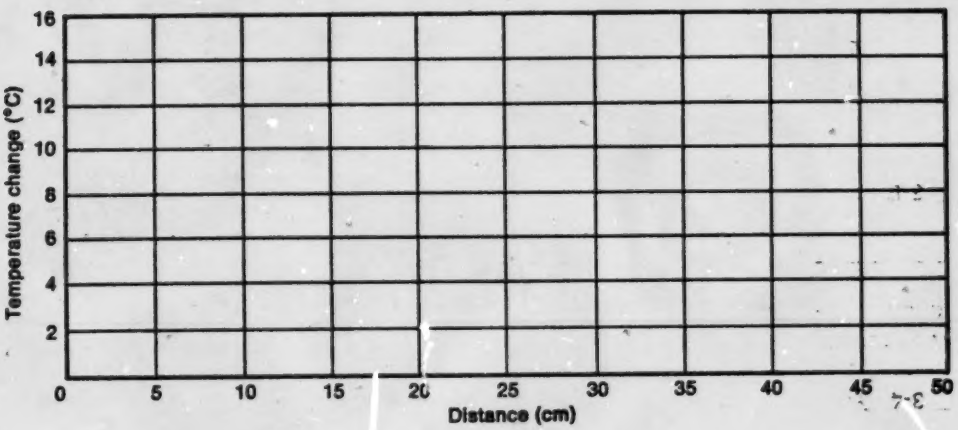
☐**2-6.** The data in the table below were obtained using a sun-energy measurer, a 100-watt bulb, and various distances.

Distance (cm)	Initial Temperature °C	Final Temperature °C	Temperature Change °C
10	25.4°	38.4°	
15	25.0°	32.0°	
20	25.2°	29.2°	
25	25.0°	27.5°	
30	24.9°	26.5°	
35	25.1°	26.1°	

A. Complete the above table by calculating the temperature change.

B. On the grid below, plot the temperature change against the distance.

C. Predict the temperature change at 40 cm.



SELF-EVALUATION 3 If you did any excursions for this chapter, write their numbers here.

☐**3-1.** Use the diagram below to answer this question. The diagram illustrates a range finder sighted at an object.

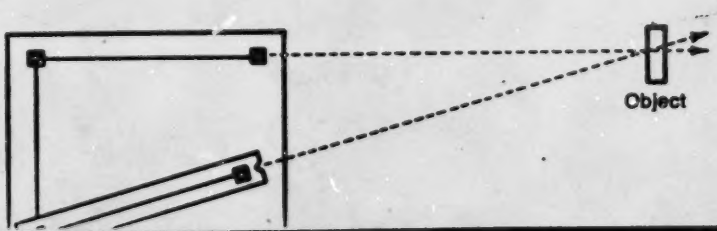
A. Label the base line, the sighting line, and the sighting bar on the diagram.

B. Suppose the range finder were moved farther from the object, but the sighting line was kept lined up with the object. Check the phrase below that best describes what you would need to do to align the sighting bar.

____ **a.** Move the sighting bar toward the base line.

____ **b.** Move the sighting bar away from the base line.

____ **c.** Leave the sighting bar in the same position.



☐**3-2.** The diagram below shows a range-finder scale similar to the one you made for distances of 1 m to 15 m.

A. Describe how the distance between the scale markings changes as the distance to the object increases.

_____

_____

B. Describe how you could change your range finder so that there would be more space between the scale markings.

_____

_____

☐**3-3.** What are some of the factors that limit the distance you can measure with a range finder?

_____

_____

☐**3-4.** Your teacher has labeled an object "3-4A" somewhere in the room; he has also marked with an "X" a place for you to stand. Using your range finder, stand at the place marked "X" and sight the object labeled "3-4A." What is the distance to the object?

_____

3-4 Some vertical object, such as the edge of a door, a chalkboard, or a wall corner, should be designated as "3-4A." At a horizontal distance of 3.75 meters from the designated object, mark an "X" on the floor.

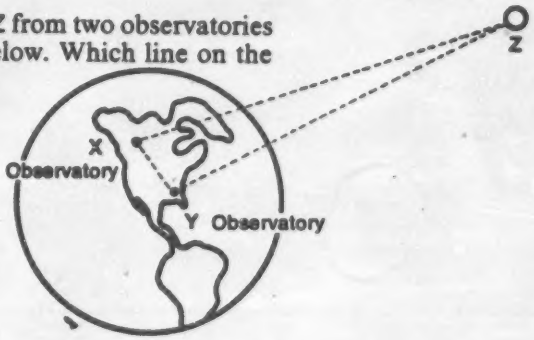
☐**3-5.** An astronomer made sightings at object Z from two observatories located at X and Y as shown in the diagram below. Which line on the diagram represents the base line? (check one)

____ **a.** Line XZ

____ **b.** Line XY

____ **c.** Line YZ

____ **d.** None of the above

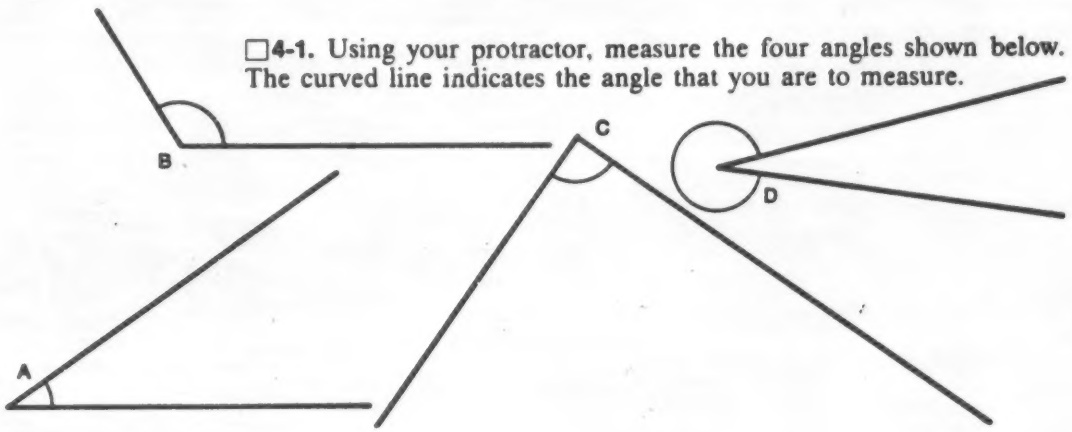


SELF-EVALUATION

If you did any excursions for this chapter, write their numbers here.

_____

☐**4-1.** Using your protractor, measure the four angles shown below. The curved line indicates the angle that you are to measure.



Angle A = ____ Angle B = ____ Angle C = ____ Angle D = ____

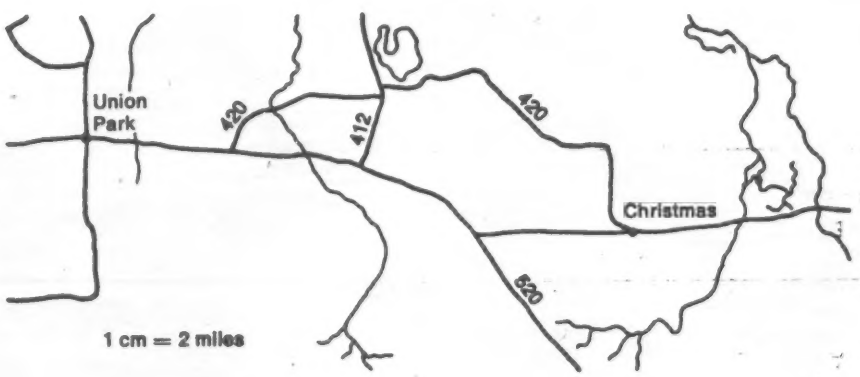
☐**4-2.** Use the scale drawing below to answer both parts of this question. (Measure the distance "as the crow flies" not the distance by road.)

A. How far in centimeters is Union Park from Christmas on the drawing?

_____

B. What is the actual distance in miles between Union Park and Christmas?

_____



12

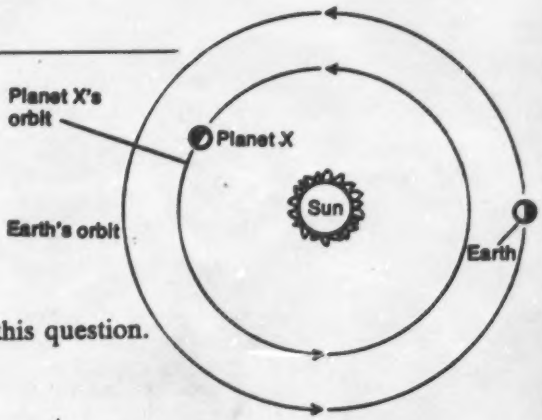
☐**4-3.** Use the diagram below for both parts of this question.

A. As seen from the earth, Planet X is how many degrees from the sun?

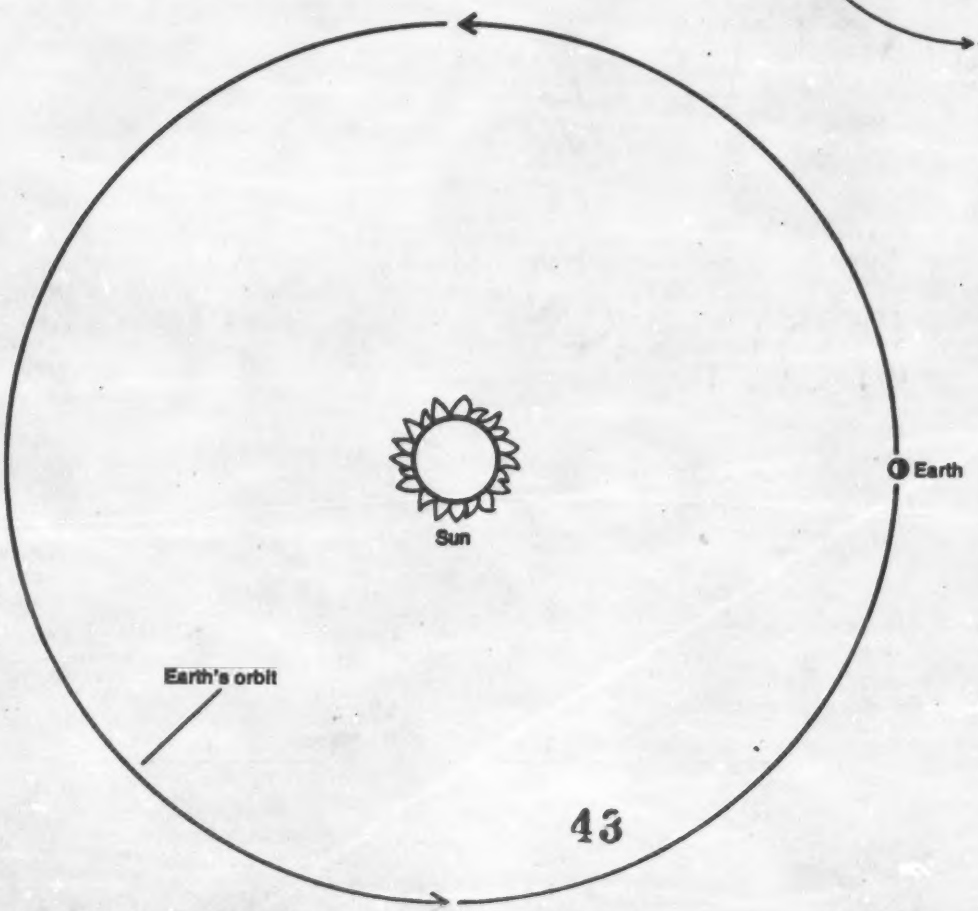
_____

B. What is the greatest possible EX-ES angle for Planet X on this diagram?

_____



☐**4-4.** Use the diagram below to answer all parts of this question.



A. Draw in an earth-sun line on the diagram.

B. When, as seen from the earth, the Planet Z is at its greatest angle from the sun, the angle is 22°. Using your protractor, draw in the earth–Planet Z line when the EZ-ES angle is greatest (22 degrees).

C. Using your compass, draw the orbit circle for Planet Z.

D. Measure the distance between the earth and the sun. Record this distance in mm on line 2 of the table below.

E. On your scale, 1 mm equals how many miles?

_____

F. What is the distance in miles from Planet Z to the sun?

_____

G. What is the smallest distance between earth and Planet Z?

_____

		Scale Drawing (mm)	Actual Distance (miles)
1	Distance from Planet Z to sun		
2	Distance from earth to sun		93,000,000
3	Smallest distance between earth and Planet Z		

SELF-EVALUATION 5 If you did any excursions for this chapter, write their numbers here.

_____

☐**5-1.** Describe the relationship between the size of the image formed and its distance from the pinhole and the size of the object and its distance from the pinhole.

_____

_____

_____

☐**5-2.** Your teacher has prepared an area where you will measure the size of a light source from three different distances. Take a pinhole-screen instrument to this area, and measure the size of the light source from Point A, Point B, and Point C. Keep the tube at its shortest length. The size of the image produced by the source when at

Point A = _____ cm across.

Point B = _____ cm across.

Point C = _____ cm across.

5-2. Set up the 150-watt light source with the 1-cm-square hole lined up with the brightest part of the bulb. Make a mark for Point A so that the pinhole is 21 cm from the square hole; for Point B, make a mark at 31.5 cm; for Point C, a mark at 42 cm. It will help to have the apparatus in a darker part of the room, if possible.

☐**5-3.** Using a pinhole-screen instrument, a student made some measurements to determine the diameter of the moon. Using his data (shown below), calculate the diameter of the moon.

Distance from moon to pinhole = 240,000 miles
Distance from pinhole to screen = 57 cm
Size of moon image on screen = $\frac{1}{2}$ cm

Actual distance to moon = _____ miles

☐**5-4.** A light source that is 6 cm in diameter forms a sharp image $\frac{1}{2}$ cm in diameter on the screen of your tube. The tube is adjusted so that the distance between the screen and pinhole is 20 cm. You do not know the distance from the light source to the pinhole of your tube.

A. In the space below, sketch a diagram that illustrates this problem.

B. How far away is the object from the pinhole?

_____

If you did any excursions for this chapter, write their numbers here.

_____

SELF-EVALUATION 6

☐**6-1.** Answer the following questions based on the earth-sun model that you worked with in this chapter.

A. Through how many degrees does the earth turn from sunrise to sunset?

_____

B. How many hours pass between the time the sun is overhead and the time it sets?

_____

☐**6-2.** How many time zones would you expect to cross if you made a trip around the world?

_____

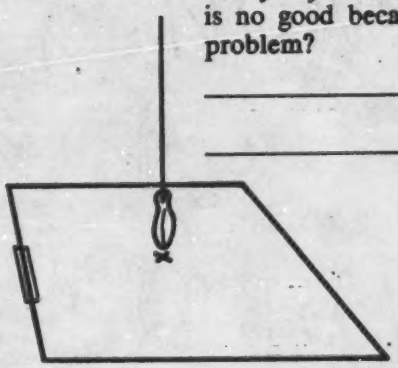
☐**6-3.** The time difference between New York and San Francisco is three hours. How many degrees on the surface of the earth does this represent?

_____

☐**6-4.** A student takes his paper, sinker, and string outside on a bright sunny day to measure the movement of the sun. He says that the activity is no good because the string does not cast a shadow. What is the problem?

_____

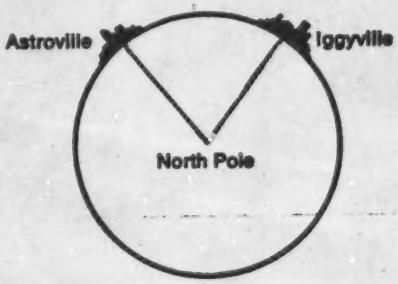
_____



6-5. A protractor should be available for this question. Incidentally, the two towns could not both be in the continental United States because the United States is only about 60° across.

☐**6-5.** The diagram below shows two towns located the same distance north of the equator. Determine the time difference between them.

_____



☐**6-6.** Why is it more logical to think that the earth moves around the sun, even though you have not been able to prove it?

_____

_____

If you did any excursions for this chapter, write their numbers here. **SELF-EVALUATION 7**

_____

☐**7-1.** What is a pyrheliometer?

_____

_____

☐**7-2.** When you double the distance from a light bulb, what must you do to the wattage of the bulb to keep the sun-energy measurer reading the same?

_____

☐**7-3.** Complete the table below.

DISTANCES AND WATTAGES REQUIRED TO KEEP THE SAME READING ON A SUN-ENERGY MEASURER

Measured Distance	Wattage
80 cm	3,200 watts
160 cm	
	51,200 watts
640 cm	
2,560 cm	

☐**7-4.** Design an experiment to determine if a blue-colored 50-watt light bulb produces the same temperature change as an uncolored 50-watt light bulb when placed 10, 20, and 40 cm away from your sun-energy measurer. Use the space below for your answer.

Self-Evaluation Answer Key

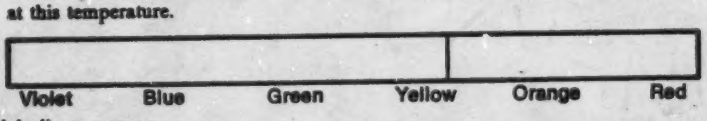
SELF-EVALUATION 1

1-1. A continuous spectrum. A continuous spectrum is like a rainbow of red, orange, yellow, green, blue, and violet. Try Activity 1-1 again if you had difficulty with this question.

1-2. The spectrum of a fluorescent tube forms a continuous spectrum like that of sunlight and in addition you can see several bright lines on it. Try looking at the spectrum again if you forgot what it looked like.

1-3. A. Bright-line spectrum. The yellow lines (there are two of them if you look carefully) are caused by the sodium. The chlorine in the sodium chloride does not produce a spectrum at this temperature.

B.



1-4. Bright-line spectrum

1-5. Check your answer with your teacher. If you had difficulty in identifying the element(s) present, you should do Activities 1-4 to 1-9 again.

1-6. Your completed chart should look like the one below. Remember that a fluorescent tube produces both a bright-line and a continuous spectrum.

Source	Continuous	Bright-Line
75-watt bulb	✓	
Fluorescent tube	✓	✓
Sodium vapor lamp		✓
Reflected sunlight	✓	

SELF-EVALUATION 2

2-1. The blades were blackened so that they would absorb light energy and convert it into heat energy more efficiently. You may have noticed this effect in the summer when walking barefoot —it's not too bad on light-colored concrete but look out for the black asphalt!

2-2. You could have listed quite a number of factors, including such things as whether or not the copper fin had been blackened, but there are three very important factors:

A. The intensity of the light source—the brighter the bulb, the greater will be the temperature change.

B. The distance between the sun-energy measurer and the light source—the smaller the separation, the greater will be the temperature change.

C. The length of time that the sun-energy measurer has been exposed to the light source. This is only noticeable for the first few minutes. After that the temperature changes very little or not at all. When this *equilibrium* temperature is reached, the copper strip is losing heat energy as fast as it is absorbing energy from the light.

2-3. Your answer should be fairly close to 15°C. If you were not close to this answer, you may not have allowed enough time for your sun-energy measurer to heat up. If this doesn't solve your problem, check with your teacher to see whether your sun-energy measurer is working properly.

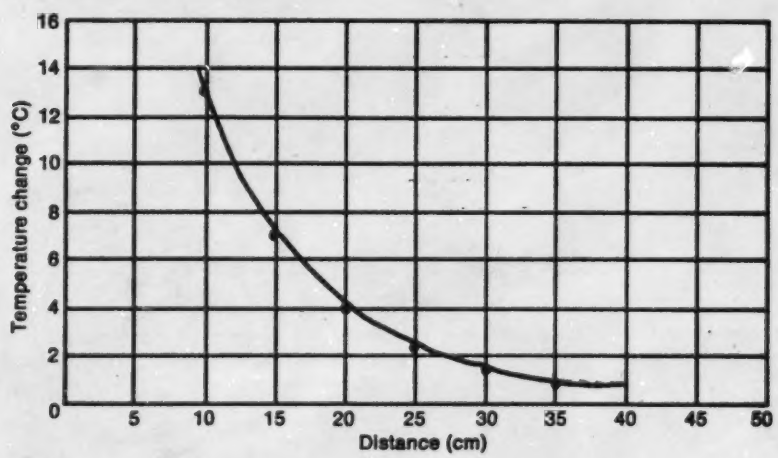
2-4. Just about 8°C. Since you have doubled the wattage of the light source, you should expect that the temperature change should double. If you had difficulty with this question, you may want to try Activities 2-9 and 2-10 again to make sure that you understand the idea.

2-5. Since you have moved the source to half its original distance from the sun-energy measurer, you should have predicted a temperature change of about 4°C. Try Problem Break 2-1 again if your prediction was off.

2-6. A. Your chart should be completed as shown below.

Distance (cm)	Initial Temperature °C	Final Temperature °C	Temperature Change °C
10	25.4°	38.4°	13.0°
15	25.0°	32.0°	7.0°
20	25.2°	29.2°	4.0°
25	25.0°	27.5°	2.5°
30	24.9°	26.5°	1.6°
35	25.1°	26.1°	1.0°

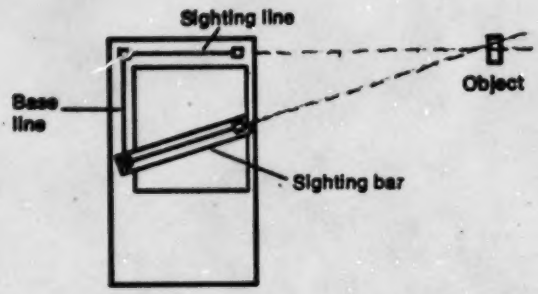
B. Your graph should look like the one shown below.



C. Your predicted value should be about 0.8°C. You can extend the curve on the graph by a dashed line, as shown.

SELF-EVALUATION 3

3-1. A. You should have labeled your diagram as indicated below.



B. b. Move the sighting bar away from the base line. If you had difficulty with this question, get a range finder from the supply area and try it out.

3-2. A. The markings on the scale get closer together as the distance measured increases.
B. Here was your chance to be a real inventor. Two of the ideas you may have suggested are (a) make the base line longer; (b) make the sighting bar longer.

3-3. You could have listed many different factors. The two main ones are (a) the length of the base line; (b) the smallest angle that you can measure. You may also have mentioned such factors as difficulty in keeping the sighting line pointing at the object while moving the sighting bar, and problems lining up the same part of the sighting bar with the object each time.

3-4. 3.75 meters. You should be pretty good at measuring distances with your range finder by now. If you are still having difficulties, you may want to discuss this with your teacher.

3-5. b. The line XY represents the base line. Astronomers make sightings from observatories many miles apart to increase the size of their base line. This helps them measure the distance to a distant object. However, in some cases (such as measuring the distance to the sun or to a star), astronomers find that the angle that is to be measured is so small that even using the diameter of the earth as a base line is not enough. (See pages 30 and 31 in your text.) Now if we made one observation in January and another one in July . . . . . Hmm.

SELF-EVALUATION 4

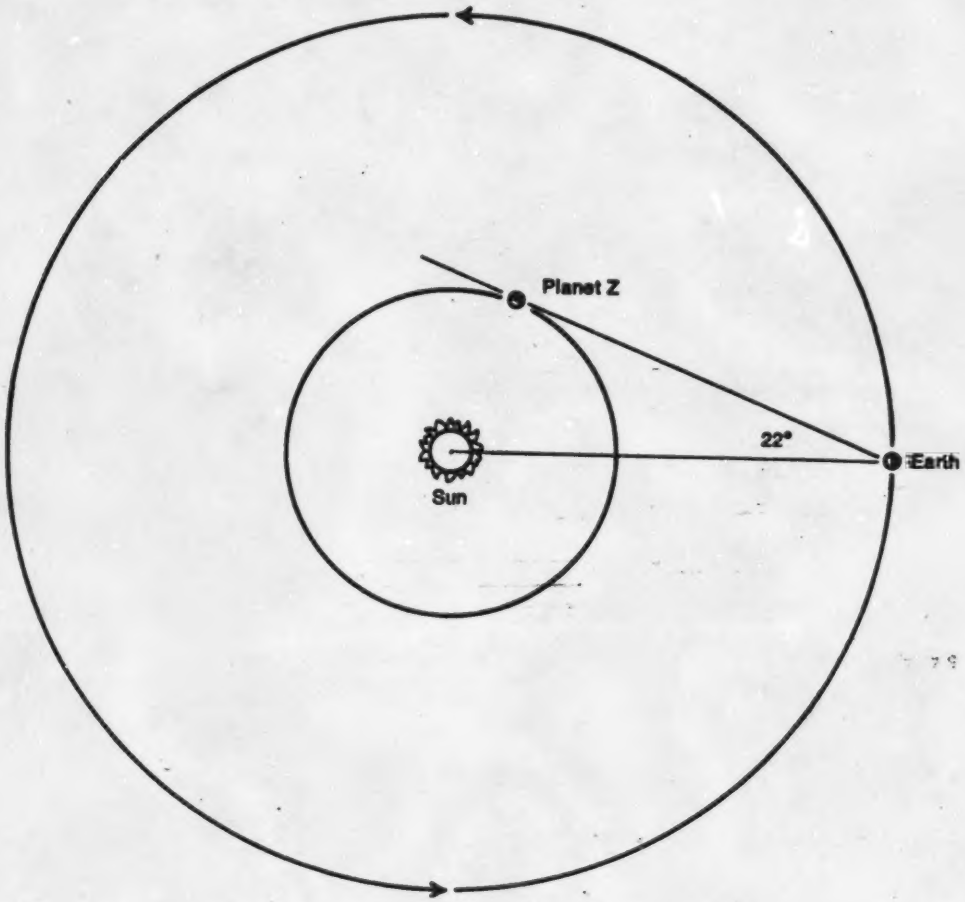
4-1. Angle A = 35°, Angle B = 121°, Angle C = 90°, Angle D = 338°. If you measured all four angles correctly, you are doing very well. If you are having difficulty measuring angles, you should do Excursion 4-3.

4-2. A. 8 centimeters; **B.** 16 miles. If you look at the scale drawing, you will notice that it says that 1 cm equals two miles. If Union Park is 8 cm from Christmas and each centimeter equals two miles, then Union Park is 16 miles from Christmas. If you are having problems with scale diagrams, you should work through Excursion 4-1.

4-3. A. As seen from Earth, Planet X is 12° from the sun.
B. The greatest possible EX-ES angle for Planet X in this diagram is 45°.
If your answers are not within one to two degrees of the answer given, you should check with your teacher or review pages 35, 37, and 40 in your text.

4-1. The students may have difficulty with 338°. They have not been called upon to measure an angle greater than 180° previously. You may have to show them either of two methods:
(a) Extend one side of the angle through the vertex to make a straight angle; measure the angle between this extension and the other side of the angle (158°); add this measurement to 180°.
(b) Measure the acute angle (the part without the curved line, 22°) with the protractor; subtract this measurement from 360°.

4-4. A, B, C. Your diagram should look like the one shown below. **D, E.** The distance you should have measured between the earth and the sun is 64 mm, so that on your scale 1 mm = 1,450,000 miles. **F.** Planet Z should be about 24 mm from the sun. This is equal to 34,800,000 miles. **G.** The smallest distance between the earth and Planet Z is 40 mm. This is equal to 58,200,000 miles. If you got all parts of this question correct, you did very well. If you had some difficulties, you may want to review pages 40 and 41 in your text.



SELF-EVALUATION 5

5-1. The relationship can be stated as a simple ratio or proportion. (See page 47 in your text.)

$$\frac{\text{Distance across the object}}{\text{Distance across the image}} = \frac{\text{Distance from object to the pinhole}}{\text{Distance from image to the pinhole}}$$

5-2. In this experiment you determined the size of the image on the screen produced by a source placed at three different distances from the pinhole. You kept the pinhole-screen distance constant (42 cm).

The size of the image produced by the source when at

Point A = 2.0 cm across.
Point B = 1.5 cm across.
Point C = 1.0 cm across.

If you need help, review pages 46 and 47 in your text.

5-3. The relationship you need for this problem is as follows:

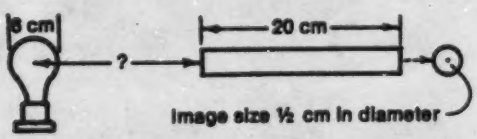
$$\frac{\text{Distance across object}}{} = \frac{\text{Distance from object to pinhole}}{\text{Distance of pinhole to screen}} \times \text{Distance across image}$$

Subetituting the student's data into this relationship we get the following.

$$\frac{\text{Distance across moon}}{} = \frac{240{,}000 \text{ miles}}{57 \text{ cm}} \times \frac{1}{2} \text{ cm} = 2{,}105 \text{ miles}$$

If your answer is around 2,100 miles, you did well. If you had problems, you might want to review pages 48 and 49 in your text.

5-4. A. Your sketch should look something like the one below.



B. Use the relationship given in the answer to 5-3 above.

$$\frac{6 \text{ cm}}{\frac{1}{2} \text{ cm}} = \frac{\text{Distance from object to pinhole}}{20 \text{ cm}}$$

240 cm = Distance from object to pinhole

SELF-EVALUATION 6

6-1. A. From sunrise to sunset the earth makes one half a turn, or 180°.

B. From noon (sun overhead) to sunset the earth makes one quarter of a turn and this takes 6 hours.

You may realize that in actual fact the day is longer than the night in summer and shorter in winter. The simple model that you used at the beginning of this chapter does not predict or explain this fact. If you had difficulty answering these questions, take another look at Activities 6-1 to 6-10.

6-2. Since it takes 24 hours for the earth to make one rotation on its axis and there is a time difference of 1 hour between time zones, you would cross 24 time zones in a trip around the world. Take another look at page 58 if you had difficulty with this.

6-3. In activities 6-11 to 6-13, you determined that the sun appears to move through an angle of 15° each hour. Since New York and San Francisco are 3 hours apart, they are $3 \times 15°$, or 45° apart. Actually, it is 45° between corresponding points in these time zones. New York City and San Francisco are not corresponding points, and the actual separation between the two is a little over 48°.

6-4. This is a real stinker of a question; no doubt you had to think about it for a while. The trick is that the sun is almost directly overhead so that the shadow of the sinker hides the shadow of the string.

6-5. The two towns are 75° apart. Since the sun appears to move 15° each hour, the time difference between the two towns is 5 hours.

6-6. You might have said that the sun would have to move at an unreasonable speed to travel all the way around each day. If the earth is turning on its axis, it would not have to be traveling nearly so fast.

SELF-EVALUATION 7

7-1. You should have realized that a pyrheliometer is just a device for measuring the light energy that reaches the earth from the sun. Your sun-energy measurer is a simple type of pyrheliometer.

7-2. You would have to increase the wattage of the source by a factor of 4 in order to keep the same reading. You should review pages 62 and 63 of your text if you had difficulty with this question.

7-3. Your completed table should look like the one shown below.
Review pages 62 and 63 if you had problems with this table.

DISTANCES AND WATTAGES REQUIRED TO KEEP THE SAME READING ON A SUN-ENERGY MEASURER

Measured Distance	Wattage
80 cm	3,200 watts
160 cm	12,800 watts
320 cm	51,200 watts
640 cm	204,800 watts
2,560 cm	3,276,800 watts

7-4. Your answer should have indicated that you would place one of the bulbs at each of the distances, measuring the temperature change each time. You should then have used the other bulb at the same distances and made the same measurements. A comparison of the temperature changes would tell you which gives off more energy. You could have also been sneaky and done the experiment an easier way. Just set up the clear bulb at one of the distances and measure the temperature change it causes. Then put both bulbs in the parallel socket at the same distance and measure the temperature change. If the temperature change just about doubled, you would know that the two bulbs were each giving off the same amount of energy at that distance.

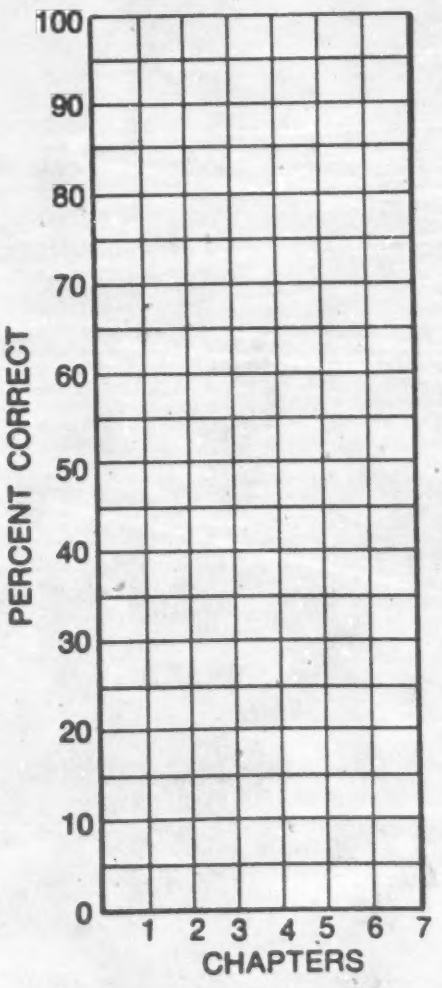
My Progress

Keep track of your progress in the course by plotting the percent correct for each Self Evaluation as you complete it.

$$\text{Percent correct} = \frac{\text{Number correct}}{\text{Number of questions}} \times 100$$

To find how you are doing, draw lines connecting these points. After you've tested yourself on all chapters, you may want to draw a best-fit line. But in the meantime, unless you always get the same percent correct, your graph will look like a series of mountain peaks.

RECORD OF MY PROGRESS



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